



Urban District of Horbury

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1962

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended

31st December, 1962

HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. Johns, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor H. V. Bennett

Public Health Committee:

Councillor H. V. Bennett (Chairman)

Councillor R. Bate

Councillor Mrs. D. E. Briggs, J.P.

Councillor A. V. Fallas

Councillor J. Goodhand

Councillor W. Johns, J.P.

Councillor Lady Kenyon

Councillor R. E. W. Little

Councillor J. M. Oddie, J.P.

Councillor G. Senior

Councillor O. Stonehouse

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health

Allan Withnell, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

G. R. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
M.R.S.H.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

J. K. Roper

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services : Health Division 13

Divisional Medical Officer

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Mary K. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer to Horbury Child Welfare Centre

A. Green, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certificate, Q.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Miss J. Hough, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Certificate (appointed
1st December, 1961)

Mrs. M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N. (Part-time)

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. H. H. Robinson, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Mrs. E. I. Jones

Training Centre—Ossett

Mrs. I. Thorpe, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor
(Appointed 19th February, 1962)

Mrs. A. Ellis, N.A.M.H. Diploma.

Mrs. J. Booth (Appointed 12th February, 1962)

Miss E. Y. Duncombe (Resigned 30th April, 1962)

Speech Therapist

Miss G. M. Carr, L.C.S.T.

Midwife

Miss A. L. Bray, S.C.M.

Home Nurses

Mrs. E. G. I. Beaumont, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1)

Mrs. T. Pickersgill, S.R.N., Q.N. (Relief Nurse)

Chiropodist

W. S. Fraser, Registered Medical Auxiliary (Part-time)

Joint Clerical Staff—engaged in all constituent districts of the Divison, viz. Horbury, Ossett, Morley and Wakefield R.D.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

J. A. H. Lane, D.P.A. (Appointed 18th April, 1962)

D. Leach

C. C. Roberts

P. M. Sheard

D. Gamble

Miss M. Halloran

Miss C. Brennan

Mrs. M. E. Kilburn

Mrs. M. Thornburn

Mrs. J. Mell

Miss K. Edmondson

Miss M. G. Shackleton

Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time)

Mrs. M. Crofton (Part-time)

Mrs. G. Burton (Part-time)

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CONSULTANT STAFF

Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon

T. B. Hutton, F.R.C.S.

Chest Physician

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmologist

J. V. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B.


Pædiatricians

J. D. Pickup, M.D., D.C.H.

A. P. Roberts, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29434452>

Windsor House,
Morley.
July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of Horbury
Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1962.

The vital statistics for the year are, in the main, satisfactory. Owing to the small numbers involved, increases or decreases produce large changes in the corresponding rates. Comment on the absolute figures is therefore more meaningful, and I shall confine myself to this.

There were only six deaths between the ages of one and forty-five years, and the maternal mortality was again nil. There was again no case of diphtheria notified during the year. For the first time in five years a case of poliomyelitis occurred in Horbury, and this child had not been immunized against the disease. There were two notifications of whooping cough during the year and neither of these children had been immunised. It is significant that of the five notifications of whooping cough in the Division as a whole, not one of the children had received a full course of immunization against the disease. Although no vaccine can be guaranteed to give complete protection in every case, the effectiveness of the present vaccines is clearly very high. Indeed, the vaccines against diphtheria and poliomyelitis are now so effective that these diseases can almost be regarded as "optional" diseases. There is very little active opposition today to the various immunisation procedures. Our biggest enemies in this field are apathy and procrastination. Constant propaganda is necessary to obtain and maintain high acceptance rates, and herein lies one of the principal values of our Child Welfare Clinics. What is most needed in this field is not more knowledge, but better application of the knowledge we already have.

Oral (Sabin) poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced in 1962. Information obtained on a survey carried out by the Medical Research Council in this Division during the previous year influenced the national policy with regard to this vaccine. The survey showed that the Sabin vaccine could be successfully used to complete a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis in which two injections of Salk vaccine had already been given. When Sabin vaccine alone is used the primary course consists of three doses, given in syrup or on a lump of sugar, at intervals

of a month. In order to reinforce the immunity it is advisable for all children to have a fourth dose during their first year at school, and this "booster" dose is now being offered to all such children.

For the second successive year there was no death from tuberculosis, and there was a welcome fall from 24 to 17 in the number on the Tuberculosis Register. In the previous year the number of additions to the Register had equalled the number of removals from it. There is today virtually no milk-borne tuberculosis in the country—nearly all the new cases arise from a human source. Tuberculosis is now an eminently preventable disease, and it is sad to find that only about half the parents of thirteen year-old children in Horbury took advantage of the free B.C.G. scheme. It is a well-known phenomenon in Public Health Departments that as a disease becomes less prevalent, the task of persuading people to accept protection against it tends to become more difficult. But the tuberculosis germ remains with us, and the only safe and effective way of protecting our adolescents is by B.C.G. The object of any insurance scheme is to safeguard the future in some specific way. On this analogy, parents can regard B.C.G. a free, fully paid-up policy for their children. As a further measure towards the eradication of tuberculosis, a special test for the disease is being introduced for all school entrants and this will be described in my next Report.

In my last Report I emphasised the importance of cleaning the air to reduce the amount of preventable chest disease in the community. During 1962 a unit for measuring daily the amount of smoke and sulphur in the air was set up by Mr. Millington and is described in his excellent Report. This unit requires daily attention from Mr. Millington's Department, because the filter-paper has to be changed and the hydrogen peroxide solution has to be titrated and renewed each morning. The degree of blackness of the filter-paper can be measured, and the amount of acid formed in the hydrogen peroxide solution from the sulphur can be determined, and since the amount of air passing through the unit is automatically recorded, the amounts of smoke and sulphur in the atmosphere can be calculated. As Mr. Millington explains, this unit, unlike the old deposit gauge and lead peroxide "candle", shows the daily variation of smoke and sulphur in the atmosphere, and the results obtained will provide a useful baseline to indicate the progress made over the years in cleaning the air.

In my last Report I described the introduction of a new application form for medical priority for re-housing. This has continued to work most satisfactorily. The number of applications

on medical grounds has been greatly reduced and this results in a higher priority for the more deserving cases.

The most serious acute problem which faced the Public Health Department during the year arose from the smallpox outbreak in the neighbouring city of Bradford. Both contacts and suspected cases occurred in Horbury, as they did in the rest of the Division, but there was fortunately no confirmed case. Most immunisation procedures are virtually without risk, but they can only protect a person when done weeks or months before the person comes into contact with the specific germ. Smallpox vaccination differs from nearly all other immunisation procedures on both these counts. It is not without risk in older children and adults, and it can give protection even when given after contact with the germ, provided it is given a day or two afterwards. It follows from these facts that the safest way to prevent the spread of a smallpox epidemic is not mass vaccination of the community, but the discovery, vaccination and continued surveillance of the immediate contacts of a case. In the vaccination and follow-up of contacts, the resources of the Public Health Department were strained to the utmost, but, with good fortune and co-operation, we were able to resist any demand for mass vaccination which would have diverted our staff from these essential tasks. Every four or five days during the outbreak I wrote to the General Practitioners giving them the latest information so far as this Division was concerned.

Although the policy which I have explained is the right one to adopt, it is always difficult to carry out and not always possible to maintain. I would like to place on record my appreciation both of the devotion of my own staff and of the co-operation I received from the General Practitioners, for they had the onerous task of explaining why vaccination was not available for all who requested it. I thank also the local press whose conduct was in such welcome distinction to the irresponsible sensationalism of many national newspapers. Finally, I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members, for your unanimous support at this difficult time.

A scheme was introduced during the year for the provision of disposable pads for seriously ill incontinent people being nursed in their own homes. The patient is allowed to lie on the pad, which is made of absorbent material, and when the pad becomes soiled it is burnt. The pads are stored at Croft House, Ossett, and are available free of charge through the Home Nursing Service. By reducing the amount of bed-changing and laundry, this scheme has proved of enormous benefit to the hard-pressed family caring for an incontinent patient.

Following the thalidomide tragedy it has been decided to record throughout the County all congenital defects appearing in the first year of life. The scheme began in December and the figures will be collected nationally in order to give an early indication of any absolute or relative increase in the incidence of any particular defect.

Following the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health, I wrote personally on this subject to all the secondary school children in the Division. This appeal to parents and children was very well received both by yourselves and by the local press, and a similar letter is now being sent each year to all new entrants to the secondary schools throughout the West Riding. A Working Party on Smoking and Health has been established at County Hall, consisting of representatives of the Education and Health Departments, and I have the honour to serve on this body. One of the activities of the Working Party has been to produce a digest of the Royal Physicians' Report, and a copy of this digest has been sent to every teacher in the West Riding. The causal relationship between cigarette smoking and chest disease has now been clearly established and represents one of the most challenging topics in the whole of health education. Example is more important than precept, and in this regard doctors and teachers have a special responsibility either to give up cigarettes altogether or to refrain from smoking in the presence of young people. I had previously banned smoking in all the thirteen Clinics in this Division. Some opposition from mothers was anticipated, but almost none occurred, and since the ban the numbers attending the Clinics have actually increased.

Towards the end of 1962 I wrote to every Council Member advocating the addition of flouride to our water supplies to raise the present natural level to approximately one part per million. I regard this as the most important single step we can take to improve the dental health of our children, and I was very grateful for the unanimous support which you gave to the proposal. Since most of the discussions took place in 1963, I will give a full account of this important public health measure in my next Annual Report.

It will be gathered from this Report that the year has been a very active one for the Department. It gives me pleasure to pay tribute to my staff, and to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members, for your personal encouragement and support during the year

ALLAN WITHNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics

Area—1,280 acres.

Population: Census 1961, 8,642.

Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, mid-1962—8,710.

Number of dwelling houses—3,155.

Rateable Value—£79,626 (December, 1962).

Product of a Penny Rate—£308 (March, 1962).

Summary of Vital Statistics

			Total	M	F	
<hr/>						
Live Births—						
Legitimate	...		150	82	68	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.9
Illegitimate	...		6	2	4	
<hr/>						
Still Births—						
Legitimate	...		3	—	3	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 18.9
Illegitimate	...		—	—	—	
<hr/>						
Total Births—						
Legitimate	...		153	82	71	
Illegitimate	...		6	2	4	
<hr/>						
Deaths	...	...	118	57	61	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.5

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality

Six infants died during the year, the cause of death being ascribed to prolonged labour in the cases of children aged six hours and six days respectively; prematurity in the cases of children aged 2 hours, six hours and eight hours; and broncho-pneumonia in the case of a child aged three months. This gives an infant mortality rate of 38.5 per 1,000 live births.

Cause of Death—Horbury U.D.

Cause of Death	1960			1961			1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm—stomach	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	3	5
11. Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	—	4
12. Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm—uterus	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	—	7	8	3	11	2	5	7
15. Leukæmia and aleukæmia	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	8	11	19	4	11	15	7	13	20
18. Coronary disease, Angina	12	4	16	15	7	22	11	8	19
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	3	3
20. Other heart disease	4	6	10	5	16	21	12	10	22
21. Other circulatory disease	1	1	2	—	6	6	3	1	4

Cause of Death—Horbury U.D. (continued)

Cause of Death	1960			1961			1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	1	1	2	1	5	6	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis ...	5	6	11	6	4	10	2	4	6
25. Other disease of the respiratory system ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	4	1	5	5	8	13	8	6	14
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
34. All other accidents ...	4	—	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
35. Suicide ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	59	42	101	52	71	123	57	61	118

Analysis of Deaths in Age Groups

Under 15	1	1—5	6—15	16—25	26—35	36—45	46—55	56—65	66—75	Over 75
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	3	—	—	1	1	1	5	8	14	24
									15	28

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962 based on the Registrar-General's figures Comparison with other Areas

	Horbury U.D.	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Wakefield R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	17.9	18.8	21.5	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) All causes	13.5 0.11	11.7 0.0	11.7 0.0	10.3 0.0	12.7 0.04	12.0 0.04	11.9 *
Infective and parasitic diseases							
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.18	2.05	2.11	1.57	2.14	2.0	2.18
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.30 5.51	1.91 4.64	1.32 4.08	1.67 4.25	1.97 4.84	1.84 4.56	* *
Heart and circulatory diseases							
Respiratory disease (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system	1.03	1.30	2.44	1.15	1.62	1.52	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births)	38.5	28.3	12.2	16.7	22.8	23.3	21.4
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.20	0.35
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	18.9	12.7	12.1	24.4	18.0	18.5	18.1
Perinatal Mortality	50.3	29.2	15.1	40.7	30.6	31.5	*
Neonatal Mortality	32.1	18.0	9.2	16.7	15.3	15.7	15.1

* Figures not available

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1953-62

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of case of:			No. of deaths:	
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	T.B (all forms)	Cancer of lung and bronchus	
1953	13.8	11.3	45.0	0.0	1.86	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	4	
1954	14.62	12.14	25.42	0.0	1.73	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	
1955	13.8	10.4	9.0	0.0	1.84	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	3	
1956	15.4	9.3	15.7	0.0	1.94	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	2	
1957	13.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.15	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	4	
1958	17.2	11.7	7.0	0.0	2.17	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	7	
1959	16.1	11.7	14.7	0.0	1.18	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	
1960	15.5	11.8	22.6	0.0	2.10	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	3	
1961	19.6	14.2	29.4	0.0	1.85	0.25	0.0	0	0	2	3	
1962	17.9	13.5	38.5	0.0	2.18	0.12	0.0	0	1	1	1	

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals in Horbury but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Patients with infectious diseases may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, or to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at several centres in the Dewsbury and Wakefield areas. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. Many expectant mothers requiring hospital confinement are booked through the Divisional Health Office, this department being in a position to advise on social circumstances.

There is one Registered Private Maternity Home in Horbury.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The local Ambulance Service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is no local Depot, the nearest available Depot for the district being Stanley Road, Wakefield, telephone number Wakefield 3731.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received during 1962:—

Diseases					Total number of cases notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	4
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	....	....	70
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	—
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	—
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	—
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	4
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	—
Acute Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	—
Paratyphoid Fever	....	....	....	....	—
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	—
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	—
Malaria	....	....	....	....	—
Anthrax	....	....	....	....	—

Tuberculosis Services

The Chest Clinic serving the area is situated at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Horbury in 1962:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total
No. on register on 1st January, 1962 ...	13	9	22	1	1	2	24
No. first notified during 1962	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from register during 1962:—							
(a) Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Removed from district	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
(c) Recovered	4	1	5	—	1	1	6
No. remaining on register at 31st Dec., 1962 ...	10	6	16	1	—	1	17

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1962 are given in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION IV

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE

A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Congregational Chapel, Tithebarn Street, Horbury.

Infant Welfare	Monday, 2—4 p.m.
School Clinic	Monday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
	Thursday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
Relaxation Classes	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Available at Infant Welfare Sessions.
Chiropody	Thursday, 2—5 p.m.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Service

A total of 227 attendances at relaxation classes was made during the year.

Infant Welfare Clinic

Sessions per Month	....	....	....	....	....	4
Number of children who attended—						
Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	....	....	143
2 to 5 years of age	....	....	....	....	....	155
Attendances made by children—						
Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	....	....	2303
2 to 5 years of age	....	....	....	....	....	1245
Average attendance per session			....	....	....	74

Visiting by Health Visitors

Number of ante-natal visits—						
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	3
Subsequent visits	....	....	....	....	....	3
Number of visits to children under 1 year—						
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	159
Subsequent visits	....	....	....	....	....	473
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years				....	....	476
Special visits	....	....	....	....	....	881
						<hr/>
				Total Home Visits	....	1995
						<hr/>

The Care of Premature Infants

Weight at Birth		No. of Premature Babies		No. dying	No.
		Born Alive	Born Dead	under 28 days	Surviving 28 days
Under 2½lbs.	...	1	2	1	—
2½ to under 3lbs.	...	1	—	1	—
3 to under 3½lbs.	...	—	—	—	—
3½ to under 4lbs.	...	1	—	1	—
4 to under 4½lbs.	...	—	—	—	—
4½ to under 5lbs.	...	2	—	—	2
5 to under 5½lbs.	...	6	—	—	6
TOTAL		11	2	3	8

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

The Care of Illegitimate Children

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents. These mothers are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly. Close co-operation is maintained with Moral Welfare Societies and with the Children's Department where special advice about legal adoption can be obtained if this is desired.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinic for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

Home Nursing

The County Council is responsible for the home nursing in Horbury, the whole-time nurse being resident in her own home.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	62	2733
Surgical Conditions	33	486
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	145
Maternal Complications	—	—
Others	4	61
TOTAL	101	3425

Midwifery

There is one whole-time midwife resident in her own home. Additional relief is available when required.

The following table shows the number of Horbury women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners:—

	No.	Percentage
No. delivered in hospital	63	39.8%
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	12	7.6%
No. delivered by midwives	84	52.6%
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be called to effect delivery)	—	—
TOTAL (including stillbirths) ...	159	100.0%

During 1962 the practising midwife summoned medical assistance to 20 mothers on account of the following conditions:—

Cause	No.
Delayed Labour	6
Ruptured Perineum	12
Breech Delivery	2
	—
	20
	—

Emergency Obstetric Unit

The “flying squad” attached to the General Hospital, Wakefield, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Analgesia

All midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air and trilene analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. 57 women received trilene during 1962.

D. HEALTH VISITING

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households “where help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age”.

During 1962 there were 79 cases attended by Home Helps, and the total number of hours worked was 9,370.

Of the 79 cases attended in 1962, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	7	388
Tuberculosis	—	—
Aged and Chronic Sickness ...	70	8800
Other	2	182
TOTAL ...	79	9370

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental disorder, venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. CHIROPODY

A chiropody service was commenced in February, 1960, and treatment is available, free of charge, to the aged (over 65 for men and 60 for women), handicapped persons and expectant mothers. Weekly sessions are held at the local clinic and domiciliary visits can be arranged where a patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

No. of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
No. of patients treated at clinic—								
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Physically Handicapped			...	...	...	...	...	10
Expectant Mothers		...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of patients treated at home—								
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Physically Handicapped	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Expectant Mothers		...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total Treatments given at clinic—								
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Physically Handicapped			..	...	...	...	...	35
Expectant Mothers		...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total Treatments given at home—								
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Expectant Mothers		...	...	...	...	...	...	—

H. MENTAL HEALTH

On 1st November, 1960, the Mental Health Act (1959) came fully into force. As from that date the establishment provides for the services of two Mental Welfare Officers for Horbury U.D., Wakefield R.D., Ossett M.B., and Morley M.B.

The Mental Welfare Officers are concerned with the precare and after care of mentally disordered persons, and with the admission of such patients to hospital where this becomes necessary.

A twenty-four hour service is operated for the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals.

The figures quoted relate to the patients as at 31st December, 1962.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF PATIENTS

		Under 16		Over 16		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Sub-normal							
Attending Training Centre	...	—	3	1	1	1	4
Suitably Employed in Industry	...	—	—	3	2	3	2
Suitably Employed at Home	...	—	—	2	4	2	4
Unemployed	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	... ..	1	—	—	3	1	3
Total No. of patients under care		1	3	6	10	7	13
(b) Mentally Ill							
Admitted to Hospital	... ..	...	...	...	5	5	10
Care and After Care	... ..	...	...	...	14	20	34

I. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of school departments in district	....	....	....	6
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1962	....	....	....	1287
Number of children examined during 1962	....	....	....	332
(This figure being made up as follows)				
Entrants	....	....	....	93
Leavers	....	....	....	114
Specials	....	....	....	86
Non-routines	....	....	....	39

Physical condition of pupils examined:—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	....	....	....	93	—
Leavers	....	....	....	114	—
Number of defects found to require treatment	....	....	....	24	
Number of defects found to require observation	....	....	....	49	

Cleanliness Inspections

The School Nurse attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for unclean and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

Number of examinations carried out during the year	....	2946
Number of cases of infestation found	....	36
Percentage of infestation	....	1.2%
Number of children excluded from school	....	4
Number of cleansing notices issued	....	—
Number of children cleansed	....	—

Minor Ailment Clinic

366 attendances were made at the Minor Ailment Clinic during the year.

Pædiatric Clinic

Cases are referred to Dr. Roberts at Dewsbury Infirmary or to Dr. Pickup at Wakefield General Hospital as required.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Cases are seen at the Ophthalmic Clinic held at the County Medical Officer's Department, Wood Street, Wakefield, as required.

Orthopædic Clinic

Two children made two attendances during the year. These children attended the clinic held at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

J. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act Immunisations and vaccinations may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Hobury who completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation in 1962.

Year of birth	1962	1958-61	1948-57
Completed injections, 1962 ...	47	51	26
TOTAL —	124		

Immunised in previous years, re-inforced in 1962 — 52.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and immunisations under the Scheme have been carried out as in previous years since 1952.

Immunisation against whooping cough is available under the County Council Scheme only to infants and children up to the age of four years.

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1962.

Year of Birth	1962	1961	1958-60	Total
Number Immunised	45	47	5	97

During the year there were two notified cases of whooping cough. Neither child had been immunised against whooping cough.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 322 people were vaccinated against smallpox. Additionally 215 persons were re-vaccinated.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of immunisation against tetanus:—

Year of Birth	1962	1961	1958-60	1953-57	1948-52	Total
Number Immunised	47	46	8	55	2	158

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

In 1953, the County Council put into operation a scheme to provide vaccination against tuberculosis for a selected group of schoolchildren.

This scheme was approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine to be used was B.C.G. and the selected age-group was that of children in their fourteenth year, with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Horbury in 1955.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children in this age group in 1962, acceptance being voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

Horbury County Secondary School—

Number of children offered vaccination	...	...	...	125
Number of children accepting vaccination	...	...	...	64
Number of children Heaf tested	...	...	...	64
Number with positive reaction	...	...	...	25
Number with negative reaction	...	...	...	31
Number receiving vaccination	...	...	...	31

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the local Chest Clinic for ascertained contacts of tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In February the Minister of Health announced that Local Authorities could obtain supplies of a live attenuated poliovirus vaccine which had been prepared from strains developed by Dr. A. B. Sabin.

The vaccine is administered orally and can be taken on a sugar lump or in syrup. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of vaccine, each of three drops given at intervals of four to eight weeks and the vaccine can also be used to boost protection previously provided by injections of "Salk" vaccine.

Number of persons completing a primary course	122
---	------	-----

Number of persons receiving booster doses	693
---	------	------	-----

K. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

In 1950 a joint circular was issued by the Ministries of Health and Education indicating the steps that should be taken to set up a Committee to discuss problem families. The main function of the Committee is to bring together all the Statutory and Voluntary Bodies who can in any way assist in the rehabilitation of a problem family. The Committee meets quarterly in Horbury Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and considers cases from Horbury U.D., Ossett M.B., and Wakefield R.D. A total of 16 cases have been discussed at the meetings during 1962.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1962

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT, 1962

Town Hall, Horbury.
May, 1963.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Horbury Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I am once again privileged to submit my Annual Report, this time in respect of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during 1962. It will be noted, however, that those tables dealing with financial matters cover the financial, not the calendar year.

There has been little new legislation in connection with the department but the Landlord & Tenant Act, 1962, consolidating and rationalising existing legislation on the provision and contents of rent books, is a welcome addition. By virtue of this Act any Landlord who lets residential accommodation on a weekly basis must provide a rent book. The rent book must contain the name and address of the landlord and if the letting is subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts it must also contain the further information required in the Second Schedule to the Acts. Failure to provide a properly completed rent book is an offence, the maximum penalty for which is a fine of £50. Landlords should therefore ensure that the rent books they provide conform to the requirements laid down.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The department has again, with few exceptions, maintained a weekly collection service. It should be remembered that so far as working days are concerned the collection service is every five days, and it is generally acknowledged that the refuse collectors turn up fairly promptly at the same time each week. During the year a number of different types of collecting skip have been tried out, but so far it has not been possible to find a completely satisfactory container. They all seem to have their weak points—which readily appear under the arduous work they are required to do—and consequently expense for these items was far above that estimated. The more bulky nature of domestic refuse means that the difficulty of avoiding spillage is constantly present.

The tipping at the Sand and Gravel Quarry has proceeded satisfactorily with the aid of the tractor, although difficulty is experienced due to children and adults playing, shooting or

stealing, according to their inclination. In December unknown visitors were so enthusiastic about the tip that they removed a corrugated iron hut which has not been seen since! At the time of the press report this incident no doubt raised a few smiles, but it is an expensive joke bearing in mind that when we return to this part of the tip, the rate fund will have to provide £25 for a new hut. The public conveniences in High Street are another target for vandals. All ratepayers should be prepared to do their best to prevent damage to community property.

Salvage

It has been a disappointing year for salvage. A restriction in quantity and a reduction in the price per ton has meant that not only have we not reached our estimate but have barely prevented the section from running at a loss. One firm from whom we used to receive a considerable quantity of fibreboard now seem to bale their own. If the trend continues we may find ourselves running at a loss. I have been informed by the Board Mills that the prospect will probably be brighter in the near future.

In fact 129 tons of waste paper were sold which realised £1,041 and this sum together with £30 from other salvage meant a nett credit of £33.

Food Hygiene

Visits were made to a number of food premises, but pressure of work in connection with Smoke Control areas has meant a reduction of the time available to visit food shops. I am satisfied, however, that owners of these shops are prepared to accept their responsibilities to the public.

Food and drugs sampling is carried out by the County Council and table 15 refers.

Meat Inspection

Tables 7 and 8 indicate the number of animals slaughtered and the amount of meat found to be unfit. There has been a reduction in the number of animals slaughtered in the district in spite of the private slaughterhouse being equipped to satisfy the regulations which came into force in January, 1962.

Drainage and Closet Accomodation

Because of their situation nine houses are not satisfactorily drained, but nevertheless have the advantage of a mains water supply. The sewer reconstruction scheme at Horbury Bridge and the Sewage Works is now all but complete and the Surveyor indicates that so far results have been satisfactory.

During the year 31 houses were the subject of improvement grants, but despite the incentives offered few landlords appear to be taking advantage of the opportunity to improve their properties.

Over the district as a whole the situation with regard to drainage and closet accommodation can be said to be satisfactory always excluding the number of people compelled to trek to "the bottom of the yard" when nature calls.

Water Supply

This was the first full year of operation of the Wakefield and District Water Board. It could not be described as a success. Numerous instances of supplies being cut or pressure being reduced can be testified to by many Horbury residents. The situation caused so much concern that in January this year you resolved to write to your Member of Parliament about the matter. The plans of the Water Board will no doubt ensure that in future supplies are adequate, but abundant water is essential for hygiene (a gas geyser in a food shop is useless unless the water pressure will allow it to work) and the matter is urgent. I must hasten to add that all waters sampled have been highly satisfactory bacteriologically. All houses have a piped mains supply.

Housing

Eight houses were demolished during the year (all being in clearance areas). A total of 42 new houses were built, 26 of them by private builders. No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

At the end of the financial year the number of applicants for Council accommodation was 531 compared with 480 for the year before. This is apparently a large number but examination of the lists shows that "serious" cases are comparatively few and do not at present justify an increase in local authority building. The lack of security of tenure of privately owned houses so far as new tenants are concerned, has caused difficulty in the remedying of defects in these houses. I am faced with the problem of advising occupiers that the landlord can give them notice to quit and that the service of a repair notice may have exactly that effect. The situation is difficult to say the least and is not conducive to the good maintenance of older type properties.

Insect and Rodent Control

163 visits were made in connection with rodent control and 27 in connection with insect infestations. A free service is available to private householders.

Petroleum Acts, etc.

At the end of the year 19 licences had been issued in accordance with the provisions of the above Acts, a total of 14,200 gallons being stored.

Atmospheric Pollution

During 1962 the deposit gauge and sulphur “candle” at Carr Lodge Park were discontinued and readings are now taken on a continuous smoke filter and sulphur dioxide “bubbler” at the Town Hall. It is thus no longer possible to quote grit deposits as “tons per square mile”. Instead air is pumped through a filter paper, which removes the smoke content, and is then passed through hydrogen peroxide which absorbs the sulphur content. Rainfall is still measured at the park. Tables 9 and 10 refer.

During the year the Minister gave approval to the Horbury No. 1 Smoke Control Area which should have become operative in September, 1963, but which has now been delayed. A period of twelve months was allowed for conversion of fires but at the time of writing there are still a number of owners who have not yet converted. Smokeless fuels—they should really be called “smoke less” fuels—are dearer than coal, but, if burned properly, should give greater heat output. Four rules should be observed for satisfaction: buy the **correct** fuel for your appliance; buy dry fuel; keep a good depth of firebed; make sure the gas ignition burner is properly adjusted. A public meeting on the subject of Clean Air was well attended and worth while, but there is little doubt that the task would be easier if coke was somewhat cheaper.

General Hygiene

The general hygiene of the district is equal to that of any other urban community, but my notice has been drawn by a number of people to the fouling of footpaths by dogs. A byelaw in force in the district says that “no person being in charge of a dog shall allow the dog to foul the footway of any street or public place by depositing its excrement thereon”. Complaints of contravention of this byelaw should be made to the police, for “man’s best friend” is apparently unaware of this restriction on his liberty.

Conclusion

The following tables summarise the work carried out during 1962 and I hope they will be of interest. My grateful thanks to my assistant, Mr. J. K. Roper, who has now passed his professional examination, to the Officers and Members of the Council for their co-operation in the preparation of this report and

throughout the year, and to Dr. A. Withnell for his support and encouragement.

Mr Harry Senior, your Clerk for many years has now retired. He was a fine officer and a good friend, and I wish him a long and happy retirement.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,
Your obedient Servant,
G. R. MILLINGTON,

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Table No. 1

Number of Visits						
Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	31
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	12
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	7
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	126
Ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	9
Water	....	....	....	....	....	27
Housing	....	....	....	....	....	216
Refuse Tip	....	....	....	....	....	125
Vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	39
Salvage	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rodent Control	....	....	....	....	....	163
Interviews	....	....	....	....	....	45
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	2
Disinfestation	....	....	....	....	....	27
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	....	304
Rain Water Gauge	....	....	....	....	....	365
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	221
Demolition	....	....	....	....	....	56
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Petroleum	....	....	....	....	....	8
Slaughterhouse	....	....	....	....	....	103
Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	14
Food Hygiene, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	8
Smoke Control	....	....	....	....	....	386
Food and Drugs	....	....	....	....	....	14
						<hr/> 2311 <hr/>

Table No. 2

Repair or Replacement
Work carried out under the Supervision of the
Public Health Inspector

Defective sink waste pipes	....	....	....	....	4
Defective doors	....	....	....	....	4
Defective roofs	....	....	....	....	4
Defective windows	....	....	....	....	1
Defective ceiling plaster	....	....	....	....	1
Defective eaves gutter	....	....	....	....	2
Defective rainwater pipe	....	....	....	....	7
Defective gully	....	....	....	....	2
Defective cooking ranges	....	....	....	....	1
Defective ashbins	....	....	....	....	130
Defective soil pipes	....	....	....	....	1
Defective drains	....	....	....	....	1
Defective sinks	....	....	....	....	1
Defective water taps	....	....	....	....	1
Defective floors	....	....	....	....	2
Defective water closets	....	....	....	....	6
Defective water closet seats	....	....	....	....	1
Defective chimney stacks	....	....	....	....	2
Choked drains	....	....	....	....	11
Smoke nuisances	....	....	....	....	2
Rat infestations	....	....	....	....	16
Mouse infestations	....	....	....	....	14
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	1
Bed bug infestations—treated	....	....	....	....	2
Other insect infestations—treated	....	....	....	....	2
Noxious accumulations	....	....	....	....	3
Flooded cellars	....	....	....	....	1
Inadequate ventilation	....	....	....	....	1
Breach of Food Hygiene Regulations	....	....	....	....	1
Dust nuisances	....	....	....	....	1

226

Table No. 3

Estimated Weights of House Refuse Collected

Month				Ashbins Emptied	Weights Tipped T. C. Q.		
January	....	....	....	15,002	296	10	0
February	....	....	....	12,880	216	0	0
March	....	....	....	14,270	258	0	0
April	....	....	....	13,507	220	0	0
May	....	....	....	14,730	264	0	0
June	....	....	....	13,195	216	0	0
July	....	....	....	14,023	233	0	0
August	....	....	....	15,389	239	15	0
September		....	....	17,512	207	0	0
October	...	....	....	15,524	233	0	0
November		....	....	14,879	226	0	0
December		....	....	13,768	216	0	0
				<hr/> 174,679 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,825 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>

Table No. 4

Income from Salvage, 1962-1963

Month	Waster Paper			Metal			Rags, etc.			Total Cash		
	t.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.	t.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
April	9	19	1	85	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$				85	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
May	20	15	3	163	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$				163	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	9	13	0	82	8	0				85	11	0
July	9	13	0	74	15	9		3	2	86	16	3
August	15	0	0	123	5	0				123	5	0
September	9	11	0	74	0	3				74	0	3
October	12	16	0	106	4	0				119	7	0
November	8	16	0	68	4	0				68	4	0
December	9	12	0	74	8	0		2	1	76	8	6
January	8	16	1	75	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				75	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	9	11	3	74	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$				74	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	5	3	0	39	18	3				39	18	3
TOTALS	129	7	0	1041	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		5	3	1071	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Table No. 5

Tinned Goods, etc., Surrendered and Condemned

					lbs.	ozs.
11	Tins of Cooked Ham	...	...	...	111	2
4	Tins of Corned Beef	...	...	...	7	15
6	Tins of Chopped Pork	...	...	...	4	8
1	Tin of Jellied Veal	...	...	...	6	0
1	Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	—	7
1	Tin of Stewed Steak	...	...	...	—	8
1	Tin of Lamb Chops	...	...	...	—	15
3	Tins of Salmon	...	...	...	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	Tins of Tomatoes	...	...	...	12	0
4	Tins of Baked Beans	...	...	...	3	8
6	Tins of Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	4	13
13	Tins of Peaches	...	...	...	22	12
1	Tin of Plums	...	...	...	1	0
4	Tins of Pears	...	...	...	6	7
2	Tins of Raspberries	...	...	...	1	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	Tins of Pineapples	...	...	...	4	0
1	Tin of Mandarin Oranges	...	...	...	—	11
10	Tins of Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Tin of Bournvita	...	...	...	—	5
2	Packets of Jelly	...	...	...	—	10
1	Packet of Flour	...	...	...	1	0
1	Jar of Blackcurrant Jam	...	...	...	1	0
1	Jar of Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	1	0
	Ovaltine Chuckles	...	...	...	5	10
	Ovaltine Rusks	...	...	...	12	0
18	Packets of Frozen Garden Peas	...	...	...	10	15
25	Packets of Frozen Yorkshire Puddings	...	...	...	1	9
9	Packets of Frozen Brussel Sprouts	...	...	...	5	10
2	Packets of Frozen Cauliflower	...	...	...	1	4
5	Packets of Frozen Spinach	...	...	...	1	9
3	Packets of Frozen Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	—	15
12	Packets of Frozen Sliced Beans	...	...	...	6	4
9	Packets of Frozen Broad Beans	...	...	...	3	7
7	Packets of Frozen Peas with Mint	...	...	...	1	12
3	Packets of Frozen Fish Steaks	...	...	...	—	15
10	Packets of Frozen Cod Fillets	...	...	...	5	0
10	Packets of Frozen Small Plaice Fillets	...	...	...	5	0
6	Packets of Frozen Fillet Haddock	...	...	...	1	6
1	Packet of Frozen Kipper Fillets	...	...	...	—	8
1	Packet of Frozen Herring Soft Roes	...	...	...	—	6
1	Packet of Frozen Fish Fingers	...	...	...	—	5
1	Packet of Frozen Frying Chicken	...	...	...	—	5
2	Packets of Frozen Sausages	...	...	...	—	15
6	Packets of Frozen Strawberries	...	...	...	2	4
8	Packets of Frozen Puff Pastry	...	...	...	4	0
					280	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Frozen Fishcakes	...	...	48		
	Frozen Chicken Pie	...	...	1		
	Frozen Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	1		
	Frozen Beef Steak Pies	...	...	10		
	Frozen Dairy Cream Sponge Cakes	...	...	5		

Table No. 6

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in Whole or Part in 1962**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Pigs
Number Killed	46	0	0	244	0	226
Number Inspected	46	0	0	244	0	226
All diseases except						
Tuberculosis & Cysticerci—						
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	0	0	1	0	16
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	10.9%	0	0	0.4%	0	7.52%
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	2
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0.88%
Cysticercosis—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table No. 9

Atmospheric Pollution: Measurement of Smoke
and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Method

1962		SMOKE Microgrammes per cubic metre			SO ₂ Microgrammes per cubic metre		
Month		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	....	150	585	21	—	—	—
February	....	131	345	21	—	—	—
March	....	264	545	141	—	—	—
April	....	157	285	94	157	304	76
May	....	133	330	59	128	384	57
June	....	98	177	38	111	242	19
July	....	103	180	51	97	325	37
August	....	91	150	49	68	159	17
September	....	158	319	85	119	319	40
October	....	253	508	90	189	410	34
November	....	426	1192	112	341	1021	102
December	....	613	2416	120	652	3156	131

Table No. 10

Rainfall for 1962

Month		Rainfall (inches)	No. of days on which rain fell
January	....	1·88	19
February	....	1·15	12
March	....	1·04	11
April	....	1·50	13
May	....	1·97	14
June	....	0·41	5
July	....	1·93	12
August	....	3·28	14
September	....	2·62	15
October	....	0·67	7
November	....	1·09	16
December	....	1·44	13
		18·98	151

Table No. 11

Year	Rainfall in Inches	Wettest Month
1933	23·41	February
1934	21·56	December
1935	29·07	October
1936	29·35	June
1937	28·84	February
1938	29·31	July
1939	29·37	July
1940	23·99	November
1941	27·13	January
1942	21·00	August
1943	23·55	January
1944	31·25	November
1945	29·63	May
1946	39·62	November
1947	34·34	May
1948	23·72	January
1949	24·60	July
1950	26·08	February
1951	31·08	November
1952	20·08	October
1953	19·43	August
1954	28·84	August
1955	16·51	December
1956	27·18	August
1957	22·45	August
1958	32·96	July
1959	20·43	April
1960	35·81	October
1961	23·71	January
1962	18·98	August

Table No. 12

Vehicle Mileages and Fuel Consumption, 1962							
		Refuse Collection		Highways			
		Dennis		Karrier		Ford Thames	
		(Petrol)		(Diesel)		(Diesel)	
		OWY 979		3331 YG		XYG 143	
Month		Total Miles	mpg	Total Miles	mpg	Total Miles	mpg
January	....	422	4·2	409	10·7	804	16·0
February	....	368	3·7	333	11·0	582	15·7
March	....	400	4·1	397	14·2	690	14·6
April	....	369	4·3	335	10·8	686	14·0
May	....	431	5·3	391	13·5	578	15·2
June	....	367	3·9	354	12·6	691	17·3
July	....	368	4·9	255	12·1	695	16·9
August	....	364	4·1	380	10·3	735	18·8
September	....	323	4·5	342	14·8	583	12·6
October	....	406	4·6	400	12·5	835	21·9
November	....	389	4·2	386	12·4	1090	15·8
December	....	360	3·7	362	11·0	978	15·7
Year's total							
miles	....	4567	—	4344	—	8947	—
Year's average							
m.p.g.	....	—	4·3	—	12·15	—	16·2

Table No. 13

Application for Council Houses			
Register		Number of applications 31.3.1962	Number of applications 31.3.1963
1.	Numerical Overcrowding	0	0
2.	Sexual overcrowding and inadequate accommodation. (The Council have adopted a standard of their own. Many cases in this class are not overcrowded under the Housing Act.)	15	20
3.	Families in lodgings	15	24
4.	Applications for bungalows (including applications for transfer)	123	134
5.	Persons residing outside the district and employed in Horbury	105	106
6.	Persons residing outside the district and employed outside the district	114	120
7.	Applications in general	108	127
		<hr/> 480	<hr/> 531

Table No. 14

Miscellaneous					
Number of Meat Retail Vehicles	....	....	....	....	5
,, Food Hawkers Registered	....	....	....	....	10
,, Premises Registered under Food & Drugs Acts for Sale of Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	31
,, Premises Registered under Food & Drugs Acts for Sale of other Preserved Foods	....	....	....	....	7
,, Fish Fryer	....	....	....	....	9
,, Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	5
,, Public Houses & Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	18
,, Pet Animal Shops	....	....	....	....	2
,, Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	12
,, Applications for Certificate under Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	0
,, Certificates Granted	....	....	....	....	0

Table No. 15

Samples Taken by the West Riding County Council
Weights and Measures Department During 1962

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods		Proceedings
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	or Cautions
9	0	4	2	15	1	3

(Figures kindly provided by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, W.R.C.C.)

Brief particulars of Cautions:

1. Milk Chocolate Smokers Set—Vendor cautioned by Clerk of the W.R.C.C.
2. Halibut Liver Oil Capsules BP—Vendor cautioned by Clerk of the W.R.C.C.
3. Halibut Liver Oil Capsules BP—Vendor cautioned by Clerk of the W.R.C.C.

FACTORIES

There are forty-six mechanical and twenty-three non-mechanical factories on the Register, building sites, etc., being added as applicable. The factories comprise:—

Mechanical Power

Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	5
Wafers	...	....	....	....	....	1
Laundry	....	....	....	....	....	1
Smith	....	....	....	....	....	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	5
Bakehouses and Preserved Foods	....	....	....	....	....	7
Bootmaking and Repairing	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dressmaking, Shirts, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sheet Metal	....	....	....	....	....	1
Saddler, Leather Goods, Sports Goods	....	....	....	....	....	4
Rag Sorting, Grinding, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	2
Letterpress Printing	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mining Machinery	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wood Cutting and Packing	....	....	....	....	....	1
Canvas Sizing	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cabinet Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	1
Worsted Spinning	....	....	....	....	....	2
Piece Dyeing	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wagon Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	1
Machining	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cording and Spinning, Synthetic Fibres	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oil Extracting	....	....	....	....	....	1
Currier	....	....	....	....	....	1
Patterns	....	....	....	....	....	1
Railway Wagons	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tufted Carpets	....	....	....	....	....	1

46

Non-Mechanical Power

Cycle Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stonemason	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plumbers	....	....	....	....	....	6
Rag Sorter	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dressmakers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sports Goods	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tailors	....	....	....	....	....	5
Painters and Decorators			....	....	....	5
						<hr/> 23 <hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY IN THE COUNTY
OF YORK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	7	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	—	—	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	71	7	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)
NONE LISTED

